HARDING TO SPEAK AT "CRADLE OF REPUBLIC" ON WEDNESDAY

GREAT MEN OF U. S. TRAINED AT W. & M.

Many Presidents of Nation and Chief Justice Marshall Were Educated at Williamsburg Institution, Where Chief Executive Is to Deliver Address.

When President Warren G. Harding visits the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg on Wednesday, to deliver the principal address at the formal installation of Dr. J. A. C. Chandler as president of the venerable institution, his thoughts cannot possibly help but revert to the fact that three of his most distinguished predecessors in the exalted office he now graces were graduates of the institution—Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence; James Monroe, founder of the doctrine that bears his name, and John Tyler. Furthermore, he will doubtless recall that the foremost expounder of the Constitution which Jefferson took a leading part in framing, was none other than John Marshall, once a student at William and Mary, and in later life Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Harding may also recall that the President of William and Mary from 1888 to 1919 was Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, son of John Tyler, the late president of the United States, and that in its long career the institution has given to the United States some of its most illustrious men—men who made their mark in almost every sphere of human activity, whether in science or art or literature, or in war or in statesmanship. For the present President of the United States, like the vast majority of his predecessors, is a well-informed man, and men far less informed than he have at least a superficial acquaintance with the history of the world-famous Williamsburg institution.

Washington Was Chancellor.

But President Harding will also recall that the first President of the United States took a leading part in shaping the destiny of the college whose honored guest he will be on October 19. For one year before George Washington became President of the United States, he was chosen as chancellor of William and Mary, an office which he held until the day of his death.

October 19, the day on which President Harding will be at Williamsburg, marks the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, an event which really marked the end of the Revolutionary War. And that most important episode in the history of this country, may serve to remind Mr. Harding that Yorktown, or the plateau just above it, was the site first chosen for the College of William and Mary, but the General Assembly selected the nearby "middle plantation," now known as Williamsburg, and there, after several vicissitudes, the college was located.

It was at William and Mary, if one may be permitted to somewhat anticipate Mr. Harding, that he is going to tell his audience on October 19, that Thomas Jefferson, a red-headed, long and lean youngster, first imbibed those doctrines, which made him one of the chiefs of the revolution, for there he came in contact with professors who were liberal in thought and revolutionary in spirit, and who exerted a tremendous influence on his plastic mind. The fruits of those teachings were shown when the Revolution itself was actually upon the country and when, at practically the first call, nearly the whole senior class forsook their books and marched off to fight for independence.

Were Revolutionary Patriots.

President Harding may recall, too, that John Marshall was a distinguished soldier long before he became known to the world as a jurist. He was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and fought with distinction on many a hotly-contested field, including Yorktown. Dozens of others, all men of distinction, and many of whose descendants are still living in Virginia, and in nearly every other State in the Union, were with Marshall and other William and Mary men in the trying days of the Revolution, and the family names still stand out in the varied affairs of the nation.

Not to go into detail—as the President probably will not—Mr. Harding will unquestionably make reference to the fact that the hardy man who first "blazed a trail across the Atlantic" and settled at Jamestown were of the same stock as those who founded William and Mary—that sturdy, Anglo-Saxon stock, whose influence in shaping the destiny of the world has already been immeasurably great and is bound to be exerted increasingly as the centuries roll on.

When the distinguished Sulgrave institution party arrived in Williamsburg, speakers made reference to the part that Anglo-American friendship must play in maintaining the peace of the world—of the tragical blow that would be struck at our civilization were anything ever permitted to disrupt the friendly relations now existing—and which has existed between the two nations for more than 100 years—between England and America.

May Talk of Conference.

Mr. Harding, having in mind the conference on the reduction of armaments, which he has called to meet in Washington, and recalling the glories of the historical setting in which he will be enveloped, may be tempted to say something along the same line. What he will have to say on that topic—and provided he will have anything at all to say—will be said very discreetly and diplomatically, of course. At this particular time, when he has called all the leading nations of the world together, he may deem it inadvisale, as the nation's chief executive, to emphasize too strenuously the Anglo-American aims and ideals. For French and Japanese, and Italian and other countries are to be represented at the conference. But in an atmosphere like that which permeates Williamsburg, even his official position cannot prevent him from at least thinking that the genius of the race which gave birth to William and Mary, as well as to the nation her sons risked their all to found, is justly entitled to play the leading role in international affairs and that the supremacy of the position it now occupies must be maintained for eternity—and that the only way it can be maintained is through bringing the two great English-speaking races into ever closer relationship. President Harding may think all these things—does, in fact, think all these things, for he did not hesitate to express himself on different occasions—but, he may not say them in so many words on October 19.

To Agree With Jefferson.

President Harding will not find the Williamsburg of today what Sir Christopher Wren found it when he drew the plans for the beautiful and spacious building that he thought the main building of William and Mary should be. For Williamsburg has grown apace and its physical aspects have changed with the changes in time, but he will probably agree that Jefferson was not far wrong when he said that "Williamsburg has beauty in perfection, and not only beauty, but sociability."

And he will find that the classic and patriotic atmosphere in which the college was originally encysted, as well as the spirit inculcated by its founders, has been transmitted from one generation to another, and still permeates the old town. Jefferson, Monroe, Marshall and Tyler still live in Williamsburg.

And so does the indomitable spirit of Rev. James Blair, D. D., to whose indefatigable labors, more than to those of any other single man, William and Mary owes its existence. Verily, President Harding will have many things to think about, and many things to say, when he visits Williamsburg. But even President Harding will find it impossible to say all there is to say on the subject in one brief day.

OLD-FASHIONED VIRGINIA DINNER FOR PRESIDENT

Williamsburg Women Plan Tempting Menu for Installation Visitors.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., Oct. 15.—A real old-fashioned Virginia luncheon will tempt the appetite of President Harding, the presidential party and the delegates from colleges and universities when they visit the College of William and Mary on October 19.

Hot chicken pie, Smithfield ham and cold saddle of mutton, three components of all good Virginia menus for fall diners, will be served at the college, with the women of the faculty and the colonial capital officiating.

Beaten biscuits, piping hot, salads, green peas, assorted sandwiches—Smithfield ham again, here—will be part of the luncheon, to be enjoyed alike by the nation's chief executive, and the many visitors who are coming to the college's installation exercises. Mints, fruits, ice cream and cake, and sure enough coffee, prepared by Peter Epes, who has been cooking things for the "college folks" for nearly thirty years, will top off the meal.

Those in charge of the preparations have selected the menu with a view of making the President acquainted in a first-hand way with real Virginia cooking.

Dr. Young to Attend Conference.

DANVILLE, VA., Oct. 14.—Rev. William J. Young, formerly pastor of Main Street Methodist Church, now a member of the faculty at Emory College, Atlanta, Ga., will spend the week-end here on his way to attend the Virginia Methodist Conference. He will preach at Main Street Church Sunday night, and during the afternoon will make a special address to the men's Bible classes, who will parade to the church.

Schooner Limps Into Port.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Oct. 15.—The American schooner, Percy R. Payne, 11., limped into port last night as a result of rudder trouble and went to the shipyard for repairs this morning. She was barely able to make port, members of the crew said.

Guides Destinies of Ancient College Where Harding Will Speak This Week

Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, President of the College of William and Mary.

VETERANS OF '61 NAME CONVENTION SPONSORS

Some of Most Beautiful Women in Virginia Gather at Charlottesville.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Oct. 15.—Many of Virginia's most beautiful women, representing the best and oldest families of the Old Dominion, have been selected by the various commanders-in-chief and their brigade commanders and other officials as chaperons, matrons of honor, sponsors and maids of honor for the annual State reunion of Confederate Veterans and Sons of Veterans, to be held in Charlottesville Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. A list of them follows:

Grand Camp, U. C. V. of Virginia.

Sponsor-in-chief—Mrs. Glassell Fitzhugh, of Charlottesville.

Maids to sponsor-in-chief—Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Charlottesville, and Miss Louise Wright, of Lynchburg.

First district: Sponsor—Miss Mildred Marshall Kent, of Newport News. Maid—Miss Pattie Lee Martin, of Bowling Green.

Second district: Sponsor—Miss Lula Barham, of Newsoms. Maid—Miss Julia G. Hines, of Suffolk. Matron-of-honor—Mrs. J. C. Hubbard, of Portsmouth.

Third district: Sponsor—Miss Annie Breeden Crump, of Richmond. Maids—Miss Marian Dimmock Walden and Miss Kathryn Semple Lynch, of Richmond.

Fourth district: Sponsor—Miss Mary Jackson, of Farmville. Maids—Miss Virginia Venable and Miss Virginia Anderson, both of Farmville.

Fifth district; Sponsor—Mrs. Harry Wooding, Jr., of Danville. Maids—Miss Katie Green Guerrant and Miss Eunice Pritchett, both of Danville.

Sixth district: Sponsor—Miss Pearl Loyd, of Roanoke. Maid—Miss Grace Whitfield, of Roanoke.

Seventh district: Sponsor—Mrs. George Gilmer Grattan, of Harrisonburg. Maids—Miss Alice Holladay, of Charlottesville, and Miss Louise Williamson, of New Market.

Eighth district: Sponsor—Mrs. Alberta R. Duffey, of Alexandria. Maids—Miss Charlotte Terrell, of Livingston Heights, and Miss Mary Embrey, of Washington, D. C.

Ninth district: Sponsor—Mrs. Barnes Gillespie, of Tazewell. Maid—Miss Eliza J. Tynes, of Tazewell.

Tenth district: Sponsor—Mrs. J. F. F. Caskell, of Staunton. Maids—Miss Virginia Gilmer Grattan and Miss Sarah Tunstall Robertson, of Staunton.

Virginia Division, U. C. V.

Sponsor—Miss Gillie M. Hill, of Charlottesville.

Virginia Division, S. C. V.

On staff of Grand Commander R. Johnson Neely, of Portsmouth: Chaperone—Mrs. James E. Irvine, of Charlottesville, president of Albemarle Chapter, No. 1, U. D. C. Matron of honor—Mrs. Cabell Smith, of Martinsville, president Virginia Division, U. D. C. Sponsor—Miss Lucrece Bilisoly, of Portsmouth. Maids—Miss Sallie Willie Fletcher, of Warrenton; Miss Emma Morris, of Richmond, and Miss Virginia Bedinger Mickle, of Charlottesville.

On staff of Brigade Commander J. R. Leslie, of Leesburg: Matron of honor—Mrs. Howard Fletcher, of Warrenton. Maid—Miss Sallie Willie Fletcher, of Warrenton.

The above comprises all whose names and acceptances have thus far been sent in. Several of the brigade commanders have not completed their lists.

VIRGINIANS RESENTED PLAN FOR FEUDALISM

Refused Absolutely in Colonial Days to Pay Attention to Attempt to Put Into Practice Locke's Scheme of Government.

A compilation of statistics bearing on the population and growth of Virginia from the landing at Jamestown of the "Founders of Democracy," through the various periods as a colony and State.

By W. B. Cridlin,
Secretary Virginia Historical Pageant Association.

In the last chapter we gave, in outline, data concerning the Colonial history of the original colonies north of Virginia. We will now consider those to the south.

North Carolina embraces within its territory the land upon which the first English colonization was attempted, namely, that on Roanoke Island in 1585. This was the expedition mentioned in a previous chapter to which you may refer for particulars. North Carolina originally formed part of Florida, under the claim, made by Spain, by right of discovery. All of that region had been so named since 1512. Later, it is true, it was claimed by France, as was all the Atlantic Coast, under the name of New France (Nove Francia). Two or three attempts were made by the English to plant settlers in this territory, after the loss of the first colony, but they proved abortive.

Virginians Plant Settlement.

It was not until 1650 that immigrants from Virginia planted the first permanent English settlement, and in 1661 a second English colony, from Massachusetts, settled itself near the mouth of the Cape Fear River. It was not until 1667 that the infant colony secured a representative government. Two years after this, the colony was thrown into confusion by the Utopian dream of Locke's scheme of government. Locke's idea was to plant, on the Western Hemisphere, a colony modeled on that of England, with its lords, castles and great estates controlling the destinies of the settlers and ruling them in a feudal manner. Space does not permit a full account of this wild project. It was soon abandoned, for the liberty-loving Virginia settlers paid no attention whatever to such attempts, and refused absolutely to accept any such system. They had tasted of the pleasures and benefits of the freedom they enjoyed in the New World. They did not propose to surrender it.

The growth of Carolina was slow, and this period of its history is rendered memorable by the destructive savage war with the Indians in 1712. In 1717 the proprietary government was forfeited to the crown, and it continued a crown colony until the Revolution, which separated it, with other American colonies, from Great Britain. In 1720 the Southern section of Carolina was cut off, and two distinct governments formed, under the names of North and South Carolina. In 1775 the inhabitants of the Western counties, styling themselves "Regulators," organized themselves into a body of 1,500 men, and attempted to establish an independent government, but they were defeated by Governor Tyron, 300 being killed.

Carolina Seat of Hostilities.

During the war of the Revolution, North Carolina was, for a considerable time, the seat of hostilities, and some of the most brilliant achievements of the great war for independence were performed upon her soil. The battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, King's Mountain and Guilford Courthouse will ever remain imperishable memorials of the bravery and patriotism of its inhabitants. So closely have relations ever been maintained between North Carolina and Virginia, that its people, notwithstanding division in government, have stood as one in all the great questions involving the future of these two neighbors. Its soil resembles that of Virginia, its interests are the same, its people are as one.

South Carolina was not settled permanently for nearly two centuries after the settlement at Roanoke. The first settlement was planted at or near Port Royal in 1670, under the direction of William Sayle, the first Governor of the Province. The next year this little band of Englishmen removed to the western bank of the Ashley River, but owing to the impossibility of large vessels approaching, the site was abandoned and again they removed to the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, where the foundation of Charleston was laid.

Rice Introduced in 1695.

In 1662 Charles II. granted both of the Carolinas to Lord Clarendon and others, which fact greatly impeded the growth of South Carolina until 1720, when it was separated into a colony of its own. This was made possibly by the introduction of the cultivation of rice in 1695, which turned the tide of immigration in its direction. Indigo and cotton being later introduced, South Carolina began a steady advance toward wealth and independence. Notwithstanding the continued savage warfare along her frontier, there was continued advancement in population and prosperity, until the war of the Revolution. Her inhabitants took an active part in the battle for liberty, while the names of Marion, Sumter and Lee, and the battles of Cowpens and Utah Springs, will ever continue to occupy a prominent place in the history of our country.

Georgia was the last of the thirteen provinces to be settled by the English. Previous to 1733 it was a wilderness, claimed by Spain as well as England. In November of that year General James Oglethorpe, with 160 persons, left England and arrived at Charleston in January, 1733. That spring they founded Savannah. The advance of the colony was exceedingly slow, and in 1752 the charter was surrendered to the Crown. A general representative assembly was established in 1755 and was followed by a cession of all the country between the Alatahama and St. Mary's Rivers in 1563. This grant was of a great consequence to Georgia and to the other colonies, as it brought about, or was at least the prime cause, of the cession of Florida by Spain to Great Britain.

Warfare Retarded Growth.

From this time Georgia began rapid increase in population, notwithstanding the retarding influence of Indian warfare. When the American Revolution began her inhabitants had just begun to enjoy the blessings of peace. She had not suffered, as had the older colonies, the tyranny practiced by the House of Stuart, and knew the operation of the royal government only in contrast with that of the former proprietors. Notwithstanding this fact, her liberty-loving inhabitants did not hesitate to cast their lot with their Northern brethren and join with them in defiance of the edicts of the English throne.

In March, 1775, the g sent a delegate to Congress, and in July of the same year delegates from this province gave sanction to the measures adopted by the thirteen colonies for defense. Georgia was over-run by British troops, and the losses of her citizens were great, but they remained faithful to the end, and the descendants of these hardy pioneers have

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)